

#### **Objectives**

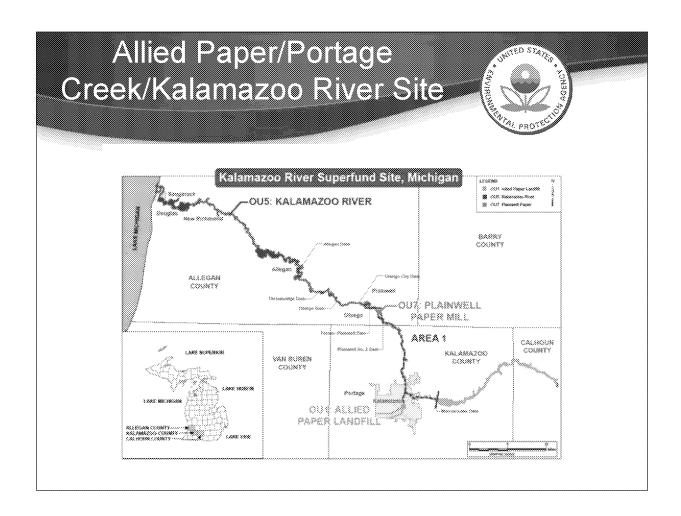


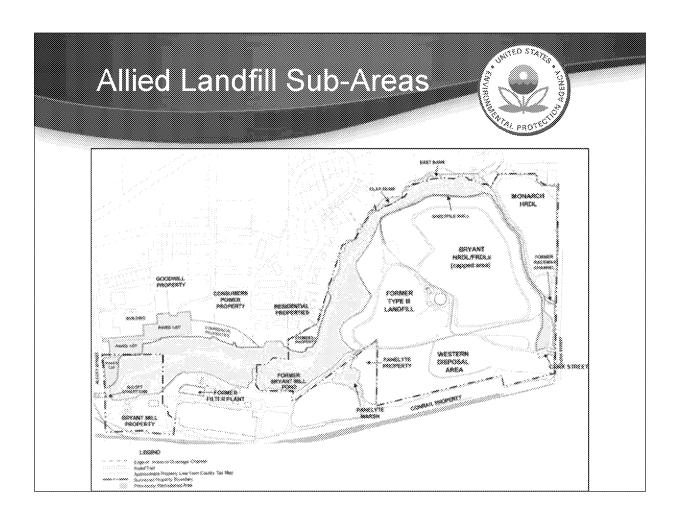
- Provide information on EPA's proposed remedy for Allied Landfill, Operable Unit 1
- Informal comments
- Formal public hearing for comments to be included in the record

#### Remedial Process



- EPA receives comments during 30-day period
- EPA responds to comments in the Responsiveness Summary
- EPA finalizes remedy in Record of Decision (winter 2016)







- Conducted June 1998 to May 1999
- Removed 150,000 cy bank and in-stream PCB contaminated sediment
- One of the largest sources of PCB contamination to Portage Creek and the Kalamazoo River
- Post excavation sampling PCB concentrations less than 1 ppm
- Fish tissue concentrations dropped an order of magnitude



#### Interim Remedial Measures



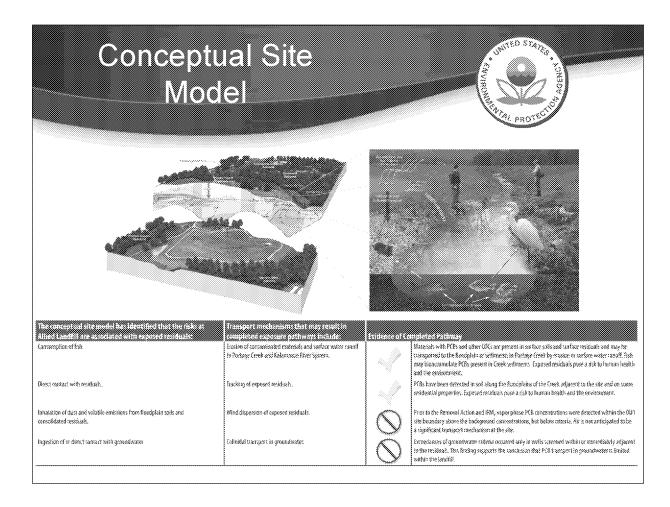
- Conducted 2000-2002
- Installation of:
  - Sheetpile Wall
  - Partial Cap
  - GroundwaterCollection/TreatmentSystem
- Additional Excavation



#### Remedial Investigation



- Completed by MDEQ in 2008
- Conceptual Site Model
  - PCBs bound to Residuals
  - Groundwater Influenced by Portage Creek
  - Risks
    - · Consumption of Contaminated Fish
    - · Direct Contact Exposure
    - · Erosion and Runoff of Contaminated Soils and Residuals



#### The site risks are:

Migration of PCBs via erosion to Portage which could lead to fish uptake and then to anglers Direct contact to and ingestion of exposed residuals

The cleanup alternatives need to prevent direct contact, prevent erosion

### Preliminary Remediation Goals



Recommended PRGs for Allied Landfill				
Media	PRG for Total PCBs			
Soils	1 mg/kg (Residential)			
	10 mg/kg (Non-Residential)			
	0.5 - 0.6 mg/kg (Aquatic Ecological Receptors)			
	6.5 – 8.1 mg/kg (Terrestrial Ecological Receptors)			
Sediment	0.33 mg/kg (Fish Consumption)			
Groundwater	0.2 μg/L <sup>f</sup> Groundwater-Surface Water Interface)			
Residuals	Excavation of Visible Residuals			
	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			

# Remediation Goals for Constituents Other Than PCBs



- Remediation goals for constituents other than PCBs have been developed based on Michigan R 299 criteria
  - R 299.44 Generic groundwater cleanup criteria.
  - R 299.46 Generic soil cleanup criteria for residential category.
  - R 299.48 Generic soil cleanup criteria for nonresidential category.

#### Feasibility Study



- November 2013
- Addendum June 2015
  - Evaluation of Technologies
  - Array of Alternatives

#### Remedial Action Objectives



- RAO 1 Mitigate the potential for human and ecological exposure to materials at OU1 containing COC concentrations that exceed applicable riskbased cleanup criteria.
- RAO 2 Mitigate the potential for COC-containing materials to migrate, by erosion or surface water runoff, into Portage Creek or onto adjacent properties.
- RAO 3 Prevent contaminated waste material at the OU1 landfill from impacting groundwater and surface water.

Groundwater no
Surface water via erosion yes.

Prevent direct contact
Prevent erosion and migration

# Cost Summary

#### Summary of Remedial Alternative Costs

OU1 Feasibility Study Report—Allied Paper, Inc.-/-Partage Creek-/-Kalamazoo River Superfund Site

Alternative	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated O&M Cost	Estimated Periodic Cost	Total Present-worth Cost
Alternative 1	50	\$0	\$110,000	\$110,000
Alternative 2A	\$38,000,000	\$6,700,000	\$110,000	\$44,000,300
Alternative 2B	\$38,900,000	\$5,000,000	\$110,000	\$43,000,300
Alternative 2C	\$65,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$110,000	\$70,000,300
Alternative 2D	557,000,000	\$5,800,000	\$110,000	\$63,000,000
Alternative 3	\$238,000,000	\$0	\$110,000	\$238,000,000
Alternative 4	\$154,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$110,000	\$159,000,000

#### NCP Threshold Criteria



Threshold Criteria – must be met for an alternative to be eligible.

- 1. Overall protection of human health and the environment. Is it protective? How are risks eliminated, reduced, or controlled?
- 2. **Compliance with ARARs.** Does it meet environmental laws or provide grounds for a waiver?

All of our alternatives in the FS meet these requirements. They are all protective They all legal

### NCP Balancing Criteria



Balancing Criteria – determines relative strengths and weaknesses among the criteria that meet threshold.

- 3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence. Does it provide reliable protection over time?
- 4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment. Does it use a treatment technology? This is preferred, if possible.
- 5. **Short-term effectiveness.** Will the remedy be implemented fast enough to address short-term risks, and will there be adverse effects (human health or environmental) during construction/ implementation?
- 6. **Implementability.** How difficult will it be to implement (e.g. availability of materials or coordination of Federal, State, and local agencies)?
- 7. **Cost effectiveness.** What are the estimated capital and operation and maintenance costs in comparison to other, equally-protective alternatives?

We looked at treatment.

PCBs already immobilized in the waste, off-site incineration – added cost without added protectiveness

Cost – EPA's position set out in the Federal Register is that potential tax earnings or property value cannot not be considered as a part of the cost evaluation criteria

That said, EPA believes that there should be productive reuse of superfund sites whenever possible. EPA seeks to facilitate it. We have made some efforts here, seen in those redevelopment posters. EPA is committed to facilitating additional reuse planning.

#### NCP Modifying Criteria



Modifying Criteria – implemented once all public comments are evaluated. They may prompt modifications to the preferred alternative to achieve the end result of a preferred alternative for cleanup in which EPA and the community can be confident.

- 8. **State acceptance.** Does the State agree with, oppose, or have no comment on it?
- 9. **Community acceptance.** Does the community support, have reservations about, or oppose it?

## Remedial Action Alternatives



Alternatives	Principal Components	Notes
1	No Action	Required
2A	Consolidation and Capping, LTMN	Monarch in Place
2B	Consolidation and Capping, LTMN	Monarch Consolidated
2C	Consolidation and Capping, LTMN	Monarch Consolidated Limited Incineration
2D	Consolidation and Capping, LTMN	Monarch Consolidated Smaller Landfill Footprint
3	Removal and Off-Site Disposal	Wetlands

